



John Reich Journal

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The purpose of the John Reich Collectors Society (JRCS) is to encourage the study of numismatics, particularly United States gold and silver coins minted before the introduction of the Seated Liberty design, and to provide technical and educational information concerning such coins.

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The John Reich Journal is the official publication of the Society and is distributed to all members in good standing. Members are encouraged to submit any articles encouraging the study of numismatics and / or relating to early United States gold and silver coins to the editors. Especially needed are articles containing new information about die marriages, die states of published die marriages, attribution methods, collections, collectors, etc.

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Cover Photos: 1798 B-26, BB-114 Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle Silver Dollar, the Finest Known and only Mint State example of this tough R-5 die marriage. This is the second use of the obverse die which was used to strike seven different die marriages and one known remarriage. The reverse die was used only in the striking of this die marriage. Photo courtesy: Ex. Col. Green-Boyd-Pittman-Cardinal Collection-Stack-Perkins.

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e ____ Draped Bust Heraldic Eagle Dimes	l ____ Flowing Hair Bust Dollars
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Editor's Comments

Welcome to the first issue of the journal for 2017. This new year of numismatics promises to be another one of interest to the members of the society.

First, I would like to remind everyone that the annual meeting of the society will occur at the ANA convention in Denver, Colorado on August 2nd at 8AM in a room yet to be determined during the “World’s Fair of Money”. Here we will elect the next board, award the Jules Reiver Literary Award, announce the Hall of Fame inductee(s), conduct the business of the society and have an educational presentation. We hope you can join us at the show.

The organization recently was asked to vote on whether we wanted to allow the Newman Numismatic Portal to digitize back issues of the John Reich Journal. The membership voted overwhelmingly to allow the inclusion of our journal in the project. The issues eligible for publication will be limited to those at least two years old. At the end of every year a new volume of the JRJ will be forwarded to the Newman Portal for inclusion on their website. We now join many of the other numismatic societies on the Portal.

We hope to have another journal in your hands before the ANA convention, but are in need of articles for publication. We have used all the articles on hand to publish this issue. I encourage anyone interested to submit an article that will make you eligible for the Jules Reiver Literary Award for next year.

The next census will be for the Capped Bust Half Dollars. Steve Herrman will compile it again for us. His instructions and a list of the marriages for the census appears later in this issue following the Draped Bust Half Dollar Census. Please review the information there and participate in the upcoming census.

Speaking of Steve Herrman, we would like to extend our sincere thanks to him for his continued support of the society by donating a portion of the proceeds from the sales of his “Auction and Mail Bid Prices Realized for Bust Half Dollars, 1794-1839. You can order a copy from Steve for \$32 by contacting him at Herrman102@aol.com. The publication lists the prices realized on sales of significant die marriages in major auctions as well as many fixed price lists. There are also sections on other interesting Bust Half related items such as Contemporary Counterfeits, errors, counterstamps and others.

We have also begun a project to upgrade our website. We have been using an antiquated format that was setup by Russ Logan many years ago. We have contracted to make a new modern site. Now we need to raise money to pay for the project. We will have a bid or buy list of donated items through our e-newsletter open to the entire membership. We would like to keep the donations to a value of \$50 or greater. Can you help by donating something? Please contact Brad Karoleff at jrcs19@roadrunner.com for more information. We currently have a complete set of the JRJ to begin the list.

I hope you enjoy the articles featured in this issue of the journal. Please consider sending something for publication in the next issue. Any experience you have had in numismatics would be of interest as well as any research projects you have completed.

Best wishes and hope to see you in Denver!



When Were Counterfeits Made?

By Winston Zack

INTRODUCTION

Numismatic researcher, John Lorenzo, stated in the book *Circulating Counterfeits of the Americas* (1998) that “The dates on counterfeit [coins] of course gives us no real clue as to when they were struck.” This pessimistic statement is probably generally true, but has been proven incorrect in several instances, notwithstanding those of the 1869/70 York Street Mint nickel counterfeiters, the 1874/5 Lewinski Mint of nickel counterfeiters, and the 1954 Henning Mint also a nickel counterfeiting operation. There is little doubt that additional historical research will uncover when and where other counterfeiting operations were taking place and what pieces were being made.

Further challenging Lorenzo’s statement, it is generally assumed that people counterfeit coins that are commonly found in circulation, especially coins dated closer to the year of their manufacture. And this makes some sense in order for counterfeit coins to blend in with other similar coins in circulation. Newspapers in the 19th century were fairly quick to publish articles warning the public of counterfeit money in circulation in specific parts of the country, sometimes including details about the counterfeits themselves, such as their date and other design characteristics. Based on the assumption that people often counterfeited coins common in circulation, can it be approximately determined when a counterfeit coin was made based on the date of the counterfeit coin, thus providing a narrower date range of production?

METHODS

Historical newspapers ranging from the year 1800 to 1890 were studied for accounts of counterfeit United States coins in circulation. These accounts were culled for references to the date of the counterfeit coin(s) in circulation. Such documents provide a sizable resource that allows for reports over a wide geographic area and over long time spans to be studied.

ANALYSIS

More than 1,000 newspapers discussing counterfeit coins in circulation were reviewed. Of those, 134 different newspaper accounts reported the date of the counterfeit coin in circulation; all attempts were made to remove redundant accounts. Assuming, all things being equal, that the counterfeit coin being reported was recently released into circulation, a simple subtraction from the date of the newspaper from the date of the counterfeit coin provides the approximate number of years after the counterfeit coin was made. For example, if a newspaper dated 1835 states that a counterfeit coin in circulation is dated 1831, then the counterfeit coin was made within four years of the present date of the report, and therefore it can be concluded that the counterfeiter was not back-dating this counterfeit coin too far back in time.

The difference between the date of the newspaper account and the date of the counterfeit coin(s) from that account were plotted onto a simple excel spreadsheet with one-year increments. The goal was to identify the mode, median and mean for the age difference.

Newspaper accounts were also subdivided and analyzed for pre- and post-Civil War results to identify if there were significant differences in counterfeiting behavior over time; during the Civil War very little counterfeiting of U.S. coins was taking place.

RESULTS

Based on all the newspaper accounts, this study shows that counterfeiters dated their coins either the same year as those reported in the newspaper to as far back as 43 years before the date of the newspaper. The most common (mode) age difference between the date of the counterfeit and that reported in the newspaper was just one year (33% of results); 40% of the results were within two years, 60% were within five years, and 74% were within ten years. The median age difference was at five years. And the average (mean) age difference was 8.3 years with a standard deviation of +/- 10 years, although this was heavily skewed to the older dated counterfeit coins being reported.

There was no significant difference in the mode, median and mean results between newspapers dated before the Civil War or after. The only major difference noted is that counterfeiters after the Civil War tended to use a lot more 20+ year old coins for their counterfeiting operation; using dates of older coins could have been a way for counterfeiters to mask the weak strikes or poorer details of the counterfeit coins they were making.

CONCLUSION

This study provides strong evidence in support of the original idea that people generally counterfeited coins commonly found in circulation and dated those coins close to the present year. This study can help support future efforts to estimate the year or date range specific counterfeits and their family of counterfeits were made. But the results of this study should be analyzed cautiously and on a case-by-case basis. There are other factors that should be investigated that can have an influence on the estimated date of counterfeit coin production.

For Capped Bust half dollar (CBH) counterfeits, John L. Riddell's 1845 *Monograph of Silver Dollars* also provides a perspective on the latest year 38 varieties of counterfeit CBHs were made. Riddell's *Monograph* may also provide insight into when other varieties not recorded were made.

Out of the estimated ten most common Davignon counterfeit CBH varieties (1823 1/A, 1825 1/A, 1832 3/C, 1832 5/E, 1833 1/A, 1833 2/B, 1834 1/A, 1837 2/B, 1838 3/C, and 1838 3/E) only four were recorded in Riddell (1845), 1823 1/A, 1825 1/A, 1832 5/E, and

1833 2/B (<http://cccbhcc.com/the-most-common-davignons.html>). This may suggest that the other six varieties had not yet been made and/or had not yet disseminated to New Orleans where Riddell was a melter and refiner at the Mint there. These six undocumented varieties were all made of German silver, an alloy not known to be used by American counterfeiters until the early 1830s. In contrast, of the four recorded varieties only two were made of German silver, 1832 5/E and 1833 2/B, and the other two, 1823 1/A and 1825 1/A, were made from billon and silver-plated copper planchets (common planchet compositions used before the 1830s).

As touched on above, the alloy of counterfeit coin, especially German silver, can provide an additional relative dating method for figuring out when a counterfeit coin was made. German silver was first used by counterfeiters of United States silver coins in the early 1830s. As such, coins dated before 1830 were certainly made in the 1830s or later. A future article will greatly expand on the history and use of German silver by counterfeiters.

Multiple lines of evidence should be used to estimate the year or year-range a counterfeit coin, or family of counterfeit coins was made. This will only strengthen and further refine the estimated production period of the counterfeit coin.

REFERENCES

- 1) Riddell, John L. 1845. *A Monograph of the Silver Dollar: Good and Bad*.
- 2) CCCBHCC.com. The Most Common Davignon Varieties.



Figure 1

1823 1A. Courtesy of Numismatic Guaranty Corporation



Enhancing or Speculating on Pedigrees?

By W. David Perkins, NLG

I found a scan of an invoice from St. Louis dealer B. G. Johnson to F.C.C. Boyd dated February 5, 1943 on the Newman Portal. The coins on the invoice that were being sold were all from the Col. E.H.R. Green Collection. Boyd was a leading collector at this time.

Boyd was also the collector behind what was billed as the “World’s Greatest Collection” (WGC) when the collection was offered for sale at auction. The silver portion of this extensive collection was sold at public auction by dealers Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg in 1945 and the gold portion was offered in 1946.

This Johnson-Boyd invoice caught my attention as all but two of the line items on the invoice were early U.S. silver dollars. Some of the Dollars were attributed by Haseltine Numbers, and others just had a grade or brief description. Bolender numbers replaced Haseltine numbers after 1950, and Bolender numbers were equivalent to Haseltine numbers – 1795 H-1 (Haseltine-1) was the same die marriage as 1795 B-1 (Bolender-1, etc.).

I immediately recognized that some of these early dollars, even with the limited information on the invoice, are very likely the same coins as appeared in early dollar specialist collections after 1945. I was able to determine this by taking into account the rarity of the grade, die marriage, type, or description (when die marriage was not on the invoice), the condition rarity for the die marriage, and by using the die state information on two of the coins.

Following are five examples of die marriage and possible pedigree additions from those listed on the invoice under “U.S. DOLLARS.”

1798 H.10. Unc., bril. at \$23.50

1798 H-10, B-10, BB-109 is a tough R-5 die marriage to find in XF or better grades. It is extremely tough in AU, with maybe 2-5 true AU examples actually known.

There is only one example known to me in Mint State, an example that I first learned about when I found it in a dealer’s case on the bourse of a major show in the late 1990s. One key interest area for me in my research and collecting are the “Dollars of 1798” (by die marriage and die state). This coin literally *jumped* out at me from the dealer’s case at the show. I immediately knew that it was the B-10 die marriage due to the “look” / weakness in the obverse strike – it just has a different look than the other 1798 Dollar die marriages. It was “raw” and looked like it would grade AU58 to a low Mint State grade.

I also knew immediately that it was most likely the finest known example (by far) of this die marriage regardless, whether it graded AU or Mint State. As it was priced at Mint State money and was not inexpensive I hesitated. I left the table to think about a possible purchase. I came back 15-20 minutes later and was told that it had just been sold. Ever have this happen to you?

Years later, in 2001, I saw a Heritage auction sale advertisement in *Coin World* for a collection to be sold consisting of over 150 early dollars from the Michael Hering Collection, with most of the Dollars in the collection grading XF to Mint State-63. I was asked by Mark Van Winkle of Heritage Auctions to come to Dallas to attribute and catalog this collection, which I did. Much to my surprise, and pleasure, the 1798 B-10, BB-109 Dollar in Mint State was part this consignment!

I bid on this coin in the Hering Sale but I was not the high bidder. Years later I learned that the winning bidder was fellow JRCS member Warren Miller, the only collector to complete a set of all 118 known die marriages (at the time he collected), in an average grade of AU. In late 2015 Andy Lustig and I purchased the Miller Collection of early dollars 1794-1803, including this coin which is now graded PCGS MS61.

Lot 35 in the 1945 *WGC Sale* (F.C.C. Boyd Collection) was described in the catalog as,

35-Hazeltine [sic.] 10. The die shows slight wear on reverse. A splendid uncirculated example. Extremely rare Hazeltine's coin was only "very good".

Assuming the attribution was correct, the 1798 H-10 Dollar that is listed on the 1943 Johnson invoice to Boyd is almost certainly the Boyd Specimen, and thus is most likely the Hering-Miller Specimen. This coin is also ex. Col. Green.

1798 H-18 in V. fine: v. rare at \$14.00

The 1798 H-18, B-18, BB-103 die marriage is a solid R-7 today, with 7 examples known to me, all in lower grades. A PCGS F-15 coin in my collection is the finest known example, with only one other example graded by PCGS, an example in another JRCS member's collection which is listed in his PCGS Registry Set. The other examples known to me range in grade from AG to VG details. I purchased my example of 1798 B-18 from the Reiver estate privately, thus this specimen was not included in the sale of the Reiver Collection by Heritage Auctions in 2006. Jules and I both called this coin VF-20 when it was "raw."

The 1798 B-18 die marriage was missing from the Bolender Collection, and most other early dollar die marriage collections in the 1950s-1980, including, notably, the Ostheimer Collection.

The 1798 B-18 in my collection may very well be the same coin as the one on the Johnson-Boyd invoice at \$14.00. In the 1945 WGC Sale this coin was cataloged as Lot 43 as follows;

43-Hazeltine [sic.] 18. Very wide date. Very fine with slight edge dent. An excessively rare variety.

I had to go to the bank to look at my 1798 B-18, BB-103 Dollar to see if it had a "slight edge dent." When you tilt the coin under a light you can see an ever so small edge tick on

the rim at IB in LIBERTY. I was not aware of this before, so I guess I trade a “slight edge dent” for an additional name or two to the pedigree?!

This coin is also ex. Col. Green Collection, making the likely pedigree now read Col. Green-Boyd-Reiver-Perkins. Additionally this lot was purchased by dealer M.H. Bolender from the 1945 WGC Sale. Bolender must have sold it to a collector as it was not in the sale of his collection in February 1952.

1798 H. 26. Unc. full brilliancy at \$23.50.

Like the 1798 B-10, BB-109, the 1798 H-26, B-26, BB-114 die marriage is R-5. There are no more than four examples known in all AU grades combined, and one example in Mint State. Even XF45 examples are extremely rare.

The '98 H-26 on this invoice to F.C.C. Boyd at \$23.50 did not appear in the 1945 sale of Boyd's other early dollars. The sale included two examples of 1798 H-26, both struck from different die states and both listed in F-VF grades. Perhaps Boyd later sold or traded the Uncirculated 1798 H-26 (B-26, BB-109).

Perhaps it ended up with collector John Jay Pittman, directly or via an intermediary. Lot 1667 in David Akers May 1998 *The John Jay Pittman Collection of Selected Numismatic Rarities Part Two* was a 1798 B-26, BB-114 Dollar graded Almost Uncirculated (raw). I consulted with Akers in cataloging this lot. At the time I stated that “I am not aware of any AU or mint state coins” for 1798 B-26, BB-114. The Pittman Specimen realized an extremely strong \$9,350 in this sale, well over AU money at the time. I was the underbidder to an unknown dealer despite entering what I thought was a very strong bid.

Akers noted in the catalog description for this lot, “Unfortunately I am unable to find any information concerning JJP's acquisition of this piece.”

Sometime after the Pittman sale I learned that this specimen was now graded PCGS MS61 and was in the Cardinal Collection. The Cardinal Collection of early dollars was sold by American Numismatic Rarities (ANR) on June 30, 2005. The Pittman 1798 B-26, BB-114 Dollar in PCGS MS61 was sold as Lot 31. This lot was cataloged as the “Finest Known,” noting that in the 1993 Bowers early dollar book Q. David Bowers stated, “I am not aware of any AU or Mint State coins.” This coin realized \$41,400 and went to a well-known NY dealer.

I purchased this coin “raw” in an October 2007 Stack's Sale. It is now back in a PCGS MS61 holder, with the Pittman-Cardinal pedigree noted on the holder.

The *likely or speculative* pedigree today is Col. Green-Boyd-Pittman-Cardinal Collection (Martin Logies)-Larry Stack-Perkins.

1798 Small eagle. 15 stars. Die break on obverse from neck to right edge. V.fine: extremely rare at \$40.00.

This is the 1798 H-15, B-15, BB-81 die marriage, the only 1798 obverse die with 15 Stars. This obverse is mated to a Small Eagle reverse.

The die state is the key to this pedigree chain. There are only two examples known to me with the die crack as described. One is the Warren Miller Specimen in PCGS MS62+ CAC, and the other the James Matthews Specimen (San Marino Collection) purchased earlier by Matthews as Lot 6493 in a February 2002 Heritage Auction Sale. Matthews noted, “An extremely rare die state which the owner (*Jim Matthews*) searched for over two decades to locate.”

This die break is easily seen without a glass.

The Miller coin can be traced back to a November 1965 Lester Merkin auction sale and also to the famous Ostheimer Collection. Miller and dealer Jesse Lipka, his agent at the time, purchased this coin from dealer Andy Lustig at an east coast coin show.

As the Boyd coin was called Very Fine in the Lot 29 of the 1945 WGC Sale it is probably not the Miller Specimen - it is most likely the Matthews Specimen. If this chain is correct, the pedigree on this coin would be Col. Green-Ostheimer (from Merkin in 1965)-Matthews. If not, there is a third example of this interesting die state out there somewhere!

I do not know where the Matthews Specimen resides today. It was last offered at public auction as Lot 473 in the Ira and Larry Goldberg *Pre-Long Beach Auction* in September 2002 as part of the San Marino Collection of early dollars (with additions).

1799 5 stars facing. Die cracked across bust. Unc. at \$80.00 (?) – (*It is hard to read the last digit in the date on the invoice as the price is crossed out. Regardless, a strong price for 1945*).

Attribution of this die marriage is easy as the only 1799 Dollar Type with 8 Stars Left and 5 Stars (Facing) Right is the 1799 H-23, B-23, BB-159 die marriage.

I am aware of less than ten examples of this die marriage in this late die state with an arc like die crack across Liberty in the lower third of the coin. The finest known and only Mint State example known to me is the Amon Carter Specimen. The next finest known is an XF45 example from the 2017 Heritage FUN Sale, ex. Martin Oghigian (name not mentioned in the catalog description). Oghigian also had another VF example in his collection at the time he passed away. All of the other known examples are in grades lower than XF45 (Fine and VF grades).

The coin listed on this invoice is almost surely Lot 226 from the January 1984 Stack's *The Amon Carter, Jr. Family Collection* sale, where described as,

1799 B.23(b). Stars 8 X 5. An exceedingly rare type (R-5), especially so in this condition. **Brilliant Uncirculated**, frosty and satiny, with iridescent and russet toning. The toning missing from a few very high points. The terminal state of the die, with an arc-like crack from star one across the neck to below star thirteen, resulting in a massive bulging of the die. Without question, **the finest known of this die state.**

The 1945 WGC Sale had an example (Lot 87) noted as, “Barely circulated. Very rare in this condition.” It realized a strong \$70.00 on a \$50.00 estimate. There is a plate photo supposedly of Lot 87 but I cannot see the die break on the obverse. The die break may be there, but I cannot see it in the photo. This also could have been a stock photo, not an uncommon practice at this time. Lastly, it is also possible the red line through this line item on the invoice means it was returned. We can only conclude from all this that Boyd possibly owned the Carter Specimen at one time.

Many of the Carter early dollars were ex. Col. Green (my research), but Stack’s and Carter, Jr. did not include many pedigrees in the 1984 sale of the *Carter Family Collection*. As the others are, the invoiced 1799 8X5 Stars Dollar is ex. Col. Green for sure, and possibly ex. Boyd.

Anyway, it can be fun to speculate!

(For feedback on this article, I can be reached at wdperki@atttglobal.net)



Figure 2

This beautiful 1798 H-10, B-10, BB-109 silver dollar is from the Warren Miller Collection. This is the finest known and only Mint State example of this R-5 die marriage. The likely pedigree today is Col. Green-Boyd-Hering-Miller. *Photo courtesy of PCGS, Warren Miller, and W. David Perkins.*

Feb. 5th / 43

F. C. C. Boyd
131 Varick St., New York, N.Y.

RED

U.S. DOLLARS

1798	Large eagle. Baseltine 9. Ex.	fine	noex	12 00
"	" " H.10. Unc., brill.buax		lex	23 50
"	" " " 12. Fine		lex	7 00
"	H. 14. Ex. fine		noex	12 00
"	Large eagle. H. 17. V.fine		lex	14 00
"	H.18. V.fine; v.rare		blex	14 00
"	Large eagle. H. 26. Ex. fine		noex	12 00
"	" " H.28 A. Very good,		strong oex	5 00
"	" " H. 28. Unc., full		brilliant	23 50
"	" " H. 28 A. V.good,		strong oex	6 00
"	" " Called H. 31 but		not in H. Ex. fine	
"	" " Not in Baseltine. Large eagle		Called H. 30. Very fine	12 00
"	Large eagle. Not in H. called		H. 33. Fine	10 00
"	" " Close date. Unc.,		very brill.	30 00
"	" " Small stars. Proof		noex	45 00
"	" " V.fine		lex	3 00
"	" " Fine		lex	2 00
"	" " Abt. fine		lex	3 00
"	" " Knobless 9. Abt.		unc.	12 00
"	Small eagle. 15 stars. Die		break on obverse from neck to	
"	right edge. V.fine; extremely		rare	40 00
1799	5 stars facing. Die cracked		across bust. Unc.	30 00
"	Large eagle. Very fine		lex	3 00
1856	Brilliant proof		mezl	32 50
1856	"		mezl	32 50

\$432.00

Figure 1

Invoice from dealer B. G. Johnson to F.C.C. Boyd dated February 5, 1943 for 1798 and 1799 U.S. Early Dollars, and two Seated Silver Dollars. *Photo courtesy of the Newman Portal.*



Figure 3

The Pittman-Cardinal-Stack-Perkins 1798 H-26, B-26, BB-114 is the only Mint State and finest known example of this R-5 die marriage. Based on the 1943 Johnson-Boyd invoice we can likely add the Col. Green and Boyd names to the pedigree chain. *Photo courtesy of the Cardinal Foundation Educational Foundation.*



Figure 4

After over two hundred years, only two examples of the 1798 H-2, B-2, BB-81 die marriage are known to me in this late die state, with the die crack from the top of Liberty's neck to the right rim under the fifteenth star. This is the Matthews Specimen which was graded NGC XF40 when the San Marino (James Matthews) collection was sold by the Goldbergs in September 2002. Is this also the Col. Green-Boyd coin from the 1943 invoice?



Figure 5

This is the Miller Specimen of the 1798 H-2, B-2, BB-81 Dollar in PCGS MS62+ CAC. It is one of only two examples known for this die marriage that were struck in this late obverse die state.



Figure 6

This is the second finest known (to me) example of the late die state of 1799 H-23, B-23, BB-159 Dollar. It is from the collection of the late Martin Oghigian, a collector who loved the early dollars. This coin was recently sold in the January 2017 Heritage FUN Sale, and is now in the collection of a *very happy* JRCS Member and friend from New York.



Pre-Turban Bust Half Dollar Census

By Stephen J. Herrman

This survey marks the ninth Pre-Turban Bust half dollar census published in the *John Reich Journal* as compiled from submissions from our membership. The first such census was published in the July 1989 issue of the *Journal*, and the most recent was published in Volume 24, Issue 2, July 2014. Participation in this survey was excellent with 1,514 specimens reported.

The number of known Pre-Turban die marriages continues to stand at 108. No new die marriages have been reported since the discovery of 1806 O.130 in February 2007. Not included in the count is the 1795 O.118 die marriage that remains unknown and possibly may not exist.

The rarity rating estimates used in this census report are based on the Bust Half Nut Club (BHNC) study presented at the August 2004 ANA convention and published in Volume 16, Issue 3 of the *Journal* in June 2005. However, the rarity rating estimates for a few varieties have been adjusted downward in this report, as new examples have surfaced.

1794 O.110 R7- 1795 O.120 R6+ 1795 O.127 R6- 1806 O.122 R6
1806 O.126 R7- 1806 O.127 R6 1807 O.115 R7+

This survey includes two main tables as follows:

The **Pre-Turban Bust Half Dollar Census – Top 15 Collections** table presents the census of the top 15 collections submitted. The submitters' JRCS membership numbers included in the top row on each page serve to identify individual collections. However, the total, average, and maximum grade columns include all coins from all submissions.

The **Pre-Turban Bust Half Dollar Census By Grade** table presents the census of the top 15 coins for each variety, as graded by the submitters. Note that the total, average, and maximum grade columns include all coins from all submissions.

Following is a reference table listing the rarity rating levels used in this census report.

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Est Nbr</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Est Nbr</u>	<u>Rating</u>	<u>Est Nbr</u>
R8	1-3	R6-	25-30	R4-	161-200
R7+	4-6	R5+	31-46	R3+	201-300
R7	7-9	R5	47-63	R3	301-500
R7-	10-12	R5-	64-80	R2	501-1000
R6+	13-18	R4+	81-120	R1	over 1000
R6	19-24	R4	121-160		

PRE-TURBAN BUST HALF DOLLAR CENSUS – TOP 15 COLLECTIONS

YEAR	VAR	R.	275	957	918	951	323	999	1322	978	418	578	1039	19	49	1248	1483	TOT	AVG	MAX
1794	101	3+	61	10	25	12			25		45		3					11	23	61
	102	6+	30	6														3	13	30
	103	5+	8		10													2	9	10
	104	5	4	12	15	6			10									7	13	30
	105	5	12	3	10		6								4	12		9	10	25
	106	6-	58	12	6	8					30							7	26	58
	107	6	20	8	20	3												6	13	20
	108	7	40															1	40	40
	109	8																		
	110	7-	6															2	5	6
	111	8																		
1795	101	7	45															2	29	45
	102	4	15	12	20	10		10	4							20		10	14	45
	103	5	50	20		8		12	20		10							8	18	50
	104	4	15	10	25	8								15				7	13	25
	105	3+	12	15	25	8	15				8		12		15	6		19	18	58
	106	6	35	20	12	10		6								12		8	17	35
	107	5	15	8	25	10	12	12										10	13	25
	108	4	20	15	25	8										30		5	20	30
	109	4	30	10	12	10	20						8		10			10	12	30
	110	3	25	15	30	10	10	15	15				10		12			14	22	58
	111	4+	45	10	30	8	2	20	25		8							12	17	45
	112	4	58	12	35	8	8	12	10		40				8			17	21	58
	113	3	64	15	30	6	12	30	15	6	50		4	15				18	21	64
	114	6	20	15	8	6							8					6	12	20
	115	5	8	15	25	15	8						8					11	15	45
	116	4	20	25	12	10	10											12	12	25
	117	4	35	8	25	12	8											9	15	35
	118	-																		
	119	4	62	20	25	30												11	23	62
	120	6+	62	8	10	12					30							8	25	62
	121	4+	64	35	25	8												7	23	64
	122	5	35	10	10	10		25	50						4			10	19	50
	123	7-	12	30	30													3	24	30
	124	5	50	20	12	10												5	19	50
	125	4	62	15	45	12		25										7	24	62
	126	4+	35	10	20	6	8				35		8		8	8		13	15	35
	127	6-	20	10		10	6	4										8	10	20

PRE-TURBAN BUST HALF DOLLAR CENSUS – TOP 15 COLLECTIONS

YEAR	VAR	R.	275	957	918	951	323	999	1322	978	418	578	1039	19	49	1248	1483	TOT	AVG	MAX
1795	128	5+	20	8	15	10	8	10	12		10							12	11	20
	129	5	63	25	25	20		25			45							9	29	63
	130	5-	30	15	30	25							8					6	19	30
	131	4+	53	12	15	15							12					10	18	53
	132	8																		
1796	101	5	63															5	28	63
	102	5+	64								30							4	31	64
1797	101	4+	64															3	36	64
	102	6-	12															3	14	15
1801	101	3	62	20	30	12	35	35	35	12	55	25	4	12			15	22	29	62
	102	4+	53	25	40	25	30	30	30	35		8	12		12			18	26	58
1802	101	3	58	40	30	15	10	35	20	35	53	10	25	25	35			25	32	58
1803	101	3	62	30	35	20	15	40	45	20	35	25	40		12	40	40	21	32	62
	102	3+	50	30	40	10	20	45	55	20	53		12		12	45		26	27	55
	103	3	53	45	50	40	12	40	40	35	40	35	35	15	15		15	28	33	55
	104	3	64	45	45	20	10	40	40	25	53				20	35	30	22	33	64
1805	101	3	62	40	45	10	10	40	50	20	58	40	8	15	15			24	31	62
	102	3	45	30	40	8	15	35	45	25	45		40		8	30		20	27	50
	103	5+	55	25	25	12	10	12	35	20								13	20	55
	104	5-	58	50	30	8	12	30	40	35	40			30				18	29	58
	105	5	30	40	35	6	20	25	40	30		15						13	25	40
	106	3+	62	35	40	20	20	40	35	30		20			15	35		17	28	62
	107	5	20	40	40	12	8	50	20	10			12		4			18	24	53
	108	4+	63	15	40	10	12	20	30	45	40	25		12			35	17	27	63
	109	4-	40	40	25	12	35	45	25	30	35	20		12	10			19	26	45
	110	5	20	30	30	10	15	40	45	30							35	11	26	45
	111	2	58	25	40	15	12	40	50	30	53	20	12	25	15		35	27	26	58
	112	2	53	35	40	20	35	50	50	15	50		35	25			30	20	35	53
	113	4+	50	20	20	12	35	30	30	15	25	20	40					16	29	50
	114	8																		
1806	101	3	58	40	53	10	15	45	58	35	45	40	35	20			20	24	33	58
	102	3+	63	35	53	12	15	55	58	35	45	20	8	20	15	40		20	30	63
	103	2	58	50	40	12	15	20	53	30	30	45			12		30	29	28	58
	104	4	35	40	25	20	20	30	45	30	20	40		12	20		25	24	23	45
	105	2	55	40	40	15	30	45		15	53	40		20	20			23	34	55
	106	4	63	40	45	25	25	35	55	12	50	30	20		30		30	22	36	63
	107	4+	40	30	40	25	40	40	50	35	30	30	30	10	30	35	30	25	29	50
	108	7	40															2	26	40

PRE-TURBAN BUST HALF DOLLAR CENSUS – TOP 15 COLLECTIONS

YEAR	VAR	R.	275	957	918	951	323	999	1322	978	418	578	1039	19	49	1248	1483	TOT	AVG	MAX
1806	109	1	65	40	30	35	20	45	55	12	55	25	30	15	12	40	35	35	34	65
	110	6	45	8	50	15		10	12	15	30							12	20	50
	111	3	64	30	35	15	4	40	40	40	50	30		15	15	25		29	27	64
	112	4	58	15	40	15	10	20	45	20	45	35		12	12		30	25	29	58
	113	5	45	40	30	25	30	12	35	15	40					20		12	27	45
	114	4	40	50	25	30	30	50	50	40	40	30	12	20			35	21	33	50
	115	1	62	45	55	35	30	40	55	12	40	45	30	12	15		30	30	27	62
	116	3	65	50	55	20	15	20		30	40	20		20		20	20	19	30	65
	117	5-	30	40	15	10	8	25	40	30		10	30	12		45		20	24	58
	118	3	62	45	40	20	12	40		10	45	40	25	25	20			19	29	62
	119	3	55	35	35	12	8	20	62	20		40		30			35	20	26	62
	120	3	58	40	50	15	15	45	53	30	58	45		25		40	20	28	30	58
	121	4	30	40	50	10	8	40	58	35	20	20			15	35	35	23	27	58
	122	6	30	8	30	8	20		25	25	30							11	23	40
	123	5-	64	40	40	8	20	20	45	15	40		20	30			30	17	31	64
	124	6	30	30	20	15	12	20	35	8	40	15						14	22	40
	125	5		30	40	45	12	30	25	15		20		15	25			15	25	45
	126	7-	20	15	8				15	15	12	25						8	20	53
	127	6	25	3	10	20			12	6	20	12		10				13	13	25
	128	8																		
	129	8	6															1	6	6
	130	8																		
1807	101	5	25	20	53	15	8	45	50	15	15	25				40		19	22	53
	102	2	63	50	53	45	30	25	62	35		40	25			35	40	26	34	63
	103	3	55	35	40	30	8	40	20	25	53	50		40		25		22	28	55
	104	5-	30	40		15	40	45	40	40		25		15		25		20	26	53
	105	1	62	30	40	12	35	40		15		25	20	20	12	40	20	32	31	62
	106	3	50	35	30	20	10	55		20	35	25	8	30			30	18	24	55
	107	4+	15	45		15	15	30		15								14	16	45
	108	3	50	45	50	25	20	50	30	12	35	25	25					20	25	50
	109	3	53	30	35	25	10	25	62	35			40	15	15	30		29	23	62
	110	2	64	30	50	25	8	30		35	58	40	12	35	15		25	26	30	64
	115	7+		12														2	16	20
TOTAL VARS			100	92	87	87	67	66	59	57	54	42	38	35	35	26	26	1514	25.7	
AVG GRADE			43	26	31	15	16	31	37	24	38	28	19	19	15	30	29			

PRE-TURBAN BUST HALF DOLLAR CENSUS BY GRADE

YEAR	VAR	R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOT	AVG	MAX
1794	101	3+	61	45	35	25	25	15	12	12	10	8	3					11	23	61
	102	6+	30	6	4													3	13	30
	103	5+	10	8														2	9	10
	104	5	30	15	12	12	10	6	4									7	13	30
	105	5	25	15	12	12	10	6	4	4	3							9	10	25
	106	6-	58	58	30	12	8	8	6									7	26	58
	107	6	20	20	18	8	8	3										6	13	20
	108	7	40															1	40	40
	109	8																		
	110	7+	6	4														2	5	6
	111	8																		
1795	101	7	45	12														2	29	45
	102	4	45	20	20	15	12	10	10	4	4	3						10	14	45
	103	5	50	20	20	15	12	10	10	8								8	18	50
	104	4	25	15	15	12	10	8	6									7	13	25
	105	3+	58	35	35	35	25	15	15	15	15	12	12	10	8	8	8	19	18	58
	106	6	35	23	20	20	12	12	10	6								8	17	35
	107	5	25	15	15	15	12	12	12	10	10	8						10	13	25
	108	4	30	25	20	15	8											5	20	30
	109	4	30	20	12	10	10	10	8	8	8	6						10	12	30
	110	3	58	53	35	30	25	15	15	15	15	12	10	10	10	4		14	22	58
	111	4+	45	30	25	25	20	12	10	8	8	8	8	2				12	17	45
	112	4	58	50	40	35	30	25	20	12	12	12	12	10	8	8	8	17	21	58
	113	3	64	55	50	30	30	20	20	20	15	15	15	12	8	8	6	18	21	64
	114	6	20	15	15	8	8	6										6	12	20
	115	5	45	25	15	15	12	8	8	8	8	8	8					11	15	45
	116	4	25	20	15	15	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	3				12	12	25
	117	4	35	25	25	12	8	8	6	6	6							9	15	35
	118	-																		
	119	4	62	40	30	25	25	20	15	12	12	10	4					11	23	62
	120	6+	62	35	30	20	20	12	10	8								8	25	62
	121	4+	64	35	25	20	8	8	4									7	23	64
	122	5	50	35	30	25	10	10	10	10	4	3						10	19	50
	123	7-	30	30	12													3	24	30
	124	5	50	20	12	10	3											5	19	50
	125	4	62	45	25	15	12	4	3									7	24	62
	126	4+	35	35	20	18	15	15	10	8	8	8	8	6	6			13	15	35
	127	6-	20	10	10	10	8	8	6	4								8	10	20

PRE-TURBAN BUST HALF DOLLAR CENSUS BY GRADE

YEAR	VAR	R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOT	AVG	MAX
1795	128	5+	20	15	12	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	4				12	11	20
	129	5	63	45	40	25	25	25	20	12	6							9	29	63
	130	5-	30	30	25	15	8	8										6	19	30
	131	4+	53	30	15	15	15	12	12	12	10	4						10	18	53
	132	8																		
1796	101	5	63	30	20	15	12											5	28	63
	102	5+	64	30	15	15												4	31	64
1797	101	4+	64	25	20													3	36	64
	102	6-	15	15	12													3	14	15
1801	101	3	62	55	48	45	45	40	40	35	35	35	30	25	25	20	20	22	29	62
	102	4+	58	53	40	40	35	35	30	30	30	25	25	12	12	12	10	18	26	58
1802	101	3	58	58	53	53	53	48	45	40	35	35	35	35	30	30	30	25	32	58
1803	101	3	62	50	45	45	40	40	40	40	40	35	35	30	30	25	20	21	32	62
	102	3+	55	53	50	45	45	40	40	35	35	30	30	25	25	20	20	26	27	55
	103	3	55	55	53	50	50	45	45	40	40	40	40	40	40	35	35	28	33	55
	104	3	64	58	53	45	45	40	40	40	40	40	35	35	30	30	25	22	33	64
1805	101	3	62	58	58	50	50	45	45	40	40	40	35	30	30	25	25	24	31	62
	102	3	50	45	45	45	40	40	35	30	30	30	25	20	20	20	15	20	27	50
	103	5+	55	35	25	25	20	20	20	12	12	10	10	8	8			13	20	55
	104	5-	58	50	40	40	40	35	30	30	30	30	30	30	25	12	12	18	29	58
	105	5	40	40	35	35	30	30	30	25	20	15	10	10	6			13	25	40
	106	3+	62	45	40	40	35	35	35	30	30	20	20	20	20	15	12	17	28	62
	107	5	53	50	40	40	40	35	30	25	20	20	20	12	12	12	10	18	24	53
	108	4+	63	45	40	40	40	35	30	25	25	20	20	15	12	12	12	17	27	63
	109	4-	45	45	40	40	35	35	30	25	25	25	25	25	20	20	12	19	26	45
	110	5	45	40	35	30	30	30	20	20	15	10	10					11	26	45
	111	2	58	53	50	40	40	40	35	35	30	30	25	25	25	25	20	27	26	58
	112	2	53	53	50	50	50	50	40	35	35	35	30	30	30	25	25	20	35	53
	113	4+	50	50	45	40	35	35	30	30	30	25	20	20	20	15	12	16	29	50
	114	8																		
1806	101	3	58	58	55	53	45	45	45	40	40	40	40	35	35	30	25	24	33	58
	102	3+	63	58	55	53	50	45	40	35	35	25	20	20	20	20	15	20	30	63
	103	2	58	53	50	50	50	45	45	40	35	35	35	30	30	30	30	29	28	58
	104	4	45	40	40	35	35	30	30	30	25	25	20	20	20	20	20	24	23	45
	105	2	55	53	53	53	45	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	35	30	30	23	34	55
	106	4	63	55	53	53	50	50	45	40	40	35	30	30	30	30	30	22	36	63
	107	4+	50	40	40	40	40	40	35	35	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	25	29	50
	108	7	40	12														2	26	40

PRE-TURBAN BUST HALF DOLLAR CENSUS BY GRADE

YEAR	VAR	R.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	TOT	AVG	MAX
1806	109	1	65	63	62	58	55	55	50	45	45	40	40	40	40	40	40	35	34	65
	110	6	50	45	35	30	15	15	12	10	10	8	3	2				12	20	50
	111	3	64	55	50	45	40	40	40	40	35	35	30	30	30	30	25	29	27	64
	112	4	58	45	45	45	45	45	40	40	40	35	35	30	25	25	20	25	29	58
	113	5	45	40	40	35	30	30	25	20	15	15	12	12				12	27	45
	114	4	50	50	50	45	40	40	40	40	40	40	35	30	30	30	30	21	33	50
	115	1	62	55	55	53	45	45	40	40	35	30	30	30	30	30	25	30	27	62
	116	3	65	55	55	50	45	40	30	30	25	20	20	20	20	20	20	19	30	65
	117	5-	58	45	45	40	40	30	30	30	30	25	15	15	15	12	12	20	24	58
	118	3	62	53	50	45	45	40	40	40	25	25	20	20	20	20	15	19	29	62
	119	3	62	55	40	40	40	35	35	35	30	30	25	20	20	12	12	20	26	62
	120	3	58	58	53	53	50	45	45	45	40	40	35	30	30	30	25	28	30	58
	121	4	58	55	50	45	40	40	35	35	35	35	30	30	20	20	20	23	27	58
	122	6	40	30	30	30	30	25	25	20	10	8	8					11	23	40
	123	5-	64	60	50	45	40	40	40	30	30	20	20	20	20	15	10	17	31	64
	124	6	40	35	35	30	30	25	20	20	20	15	15	12	8	8		14	22	40
	125	5	45	40	40	35	30	30	25	25	20	20	20	15	15	12	10	15	25	45
	126	7-	53	25	20	15	15	15	12	8								8	20	53
	127	6	25	25	20	20	15	12	12	12	10	10	6	4	3			13	13	25
	128	8																		
	129	8	6															1	6	6
	130	8																		
1807	101	5	53	50	45	40	35	25	25	20	15	15	15	15	12	10	10	19	22	53
	102	2	63	62	58	53	50	50	50	45	45	40	40	40	35	35	30	26	34	63
	103	3	55	53	50	40	40	40	35	35	30	30	25	25	25	20	20	22	28	55
	104	5-	53	45	40	40	40	40	40	35	30	25	25	20	15	15	12	20	26	53
	105	1	62	58	53	53	50	50	50	50	40	40	40	40	35	35	30	32	31	62
	106	3	55	50	35	35	30	30	30	25	25	20	20	20	15	15	10	18	24	55
	107	4+	45	30	15	15	15	15	15	12	12	12	12	8	8	4		14	16	45
	108	3	50	50	50	45	35	30	30	25	25	25	20	20	20	15	12	20	25	50
	109	3	62	53	50	40	35	35	30	30	25	25	25	25	25	20	15	29	23	62
	110	2	64	58	58	53	50	45	40	35	35	35	30	30	30	30	30	26	30	64
	115	7+	20	12														2	16	20
TOTAL VARS			102	100	95	91	90	87	84	79	74	71	66	61	56	52	49	1514	25.7	
AVG GRADE			48	39	35	33	30	28	26	25	24	23	22	22	22	21	19			

NOTICE: CAPPED BUST HALF DOLLAR COLLECTORS

Capped Bust Half Dollar Census information for R4 to R8 die marriages is now being solicited for inclusion in the issue after next of the *John Reich Journal*.

Please send your full inventory listing (including ALL duplicates and die states) of R4 to R8 Capped Bust Half Dollar die marriages to Steve Herrman at herrman102@aol.com.

Note: The JRCS membership number of the submitter shall identify each of the top 15 collections. Duplicates will be counted and reported as part of the totals. Your personal census shall be kept strictly confidential, and shall not be used for any other purpose.

List of R4 to R8 Capped Bust Half Dollar Die Marriages

<u>Year</u>	<u>Var</u>	<u>R.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Var</u>	<u>R.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Var</u>	<u>R.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Var</u>	<u>R.</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Var</u>	<u>R.</u>
1807	111	4+	1818	110	4	1826	114	4+	1827	138	4	1831	117	4
1808	110	4+	1818	115	4+	1826	115	5-	1827	139	4-	1831	120	6-
1809	101	5	1819	103	4	1826	119	4-	1827	140	4+	1832	109	4
1809	104	5-	1819	106	4	1826	120	4-	1827	144	5+	1832	114	4+
1809	108	4	1820	104	4+	1827	103	4	1827	145	5	1832	117	4+
1809	110	4+	1820	107	5	1827	108	4-	1827	147	4	1832	119	4-
1809	112	5-	1822	102	4+	1827	109	4-	1827	148	6+	1832	123	7+
1809	113	5	1822	103	5-	1827	110	4-	1827	149	8	1833	111	4+
1809	114	5	1822	112	4	1827	111	4	1828	105	5	1833	115	5+
1811	102	4	1823	102	4	1827	113	4-	1828	106	4+	1833	116	7+
1811	107	4	1823	109	5+	1827	116	4+	1828	111	4	1834	118	4
1811	112	4-	1823	113	7-	1827	122	5	1828	123	5+	1834	119	4
1811	113	5	1824	102	5+	1827	123	5-	1829	106	5-	1834	120	4
1812	101	5-	1824	112	4	1827	124	5+	1829	109	4+	1834	122	7+
1813	102	4	1824	114	5-	1827	127	5	1829	118	4+	1835	111	8
1813	104	4	1825	103	4-	1827	128	4-	1829	120	8	1836	103	4-
1814	106	4+	1825	104	4+	1827	129	4-	1830	105	4	1836	105	4-
1817	102	7-	1825	109	5	1827	133	4	1830	112	4+	1836	107	4
1817	104	6	1825	117	4	1827	134	4	1830	114	5	1836	120	4-
1817	105	4-	1825	118	7+	1827	136	4	1831	113	4	1836	121	5+
1817	108	4	1826	103	5-	1827	137	6-	1831	115	4	1836	123	4



The Fascinating Tale of William DuBois and Matthew Stickney's 1804 Dollar

By Craig Sholley, Saul Teichman, and David Stone

The tale of the Stickney 1804 dollar begins in August of 1867 when parts of a July 2nd, 1867 letter from Matthew Stickney to Edward Cogan was published in the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Although the source is not mentioned, it was certainly Cogan as Stickney wrote in the letter that Cogan was “at liberty to make what use you may please of my letter, if I have com. anything that may be of int. to the Amer. Numismatic Soc’y...”

Wayte Raymond published the letter in its entirety in his 1931 pamphlet on the Stickney 1804 dollar and that version is quoted below as it contains several passages providing some interesting information and personal anecdotes:

Dear Sir,

I have received from some friendly hand, perhaps yours, the June number of the *American Journal of Numismatics* in which you notice a paragraph from a California paper, and say truly, that I would not have parted with the dollar of 1804 for twice what was stated I was offered for it.

I was applied to by letter June 4, 1861, by Mr. T. A. Andrews of Charlestown, Mass., for the dollar 1804, which he understood I had in my possession, and wished to obtain by purchase, for a friend in California, or information where he could get another.

In reply, I stated that: “I have a genuine proof dollar of the United States Coinage of 1804; I do not dispose of any coins, not duplicates, at any price. It is not likely that if I parted with this dollar I could ever obtain another, as I have been told by a gentleman (W. Elliot Woodward Esq.) largely engaged in selling coins at auction, that he thought that it might bring one thousand dollars. On the 18th of Nov. 1866, Mr. Andrews wrote me again,



Matthew Stickney. From Stickney Sale Catalog by Henry Chapman.



Stickney 1804 image from Eliasberg Catalog

offering in the name of his friend "\$1000 in currency or the value in gold coin," saying "I merely make the offer as requested to do, being aware that you stated that you did not dispose of coins except duplicates." I declined the offer on the 23rd of the same month.

No mention was made of this offer to anyone afterwards, and the first notice I received of the California paragraph was from Mr. Poole, a professor in the college at Mexico, who supposed I was the gentleman meant in the notice he had seen in California, when returning to his native place, South Danvers; and who called on me soon after.

Of the genuineness of my U. S. Dollar of 1804, I think there cannot be entertained a doubt, as it was handed me directly from the Cabinet of the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia, on the 9th of May, 1843, by one of its officers (Mr. W.E. DuBois), who still holds the same situation there, and can testify to it. It was not then considered any more valuable than any other of the series, and I only desired it to help make up the Chronological Series, which I perhaps was the first to attempt to make, of U. S. Coins.

Jacob G. Morris Esq., of Phila, (lost on board of the "Arctic", on his return from Europe in 1854) whom I visited at the same time, in a letter received from him soon after writes: "I have never cared for making a collection of American Coins of each year's coinage; it is only where the style has been altered, or where there is any peculiarity in the Coin, differing from those in general circulation, that I have cared for them; nor do I see the utility of it to a Collector". Dr. Roper and others were of the same opinion.

This Dollar has never been out of my house since, or even handled by those who called to see it; and I was very careful that Monsieur Vattermare, when at my house, should not by some sleight of hand exchange it.

It is a perfect specimen; and I was not aware that there was any other original one existing, save the one I left in the Cabinet of the Mint. It was obtained with other coins, by an honorable exchange of Pine-Tree money, and rarities not in their collection, one piece of which, has since proved to be of exceeding rarity: the "Immune Columbia" in gold, 1783 which Mr. Dubois notices as a guinea re-struck and bearing the date of 1783 [sic], p. 129 of his work on the Collection of Coins belonging to the U.S. Mint, 1846 and which I had obtained, the day before, of Beebee & Parshalls in New York.

As regards the authenticity of other specimens of the U. S. Dollar of 1804, I have no knowledge. Those having dollars of that date (Cohen and Mickley) were not then known at the Mint as collectors, as appears by the list of which I send you

a copy, then obtained, 1843, from Mr. Dubois, which remains, in his hand-writing, in my possession, with the addition of the names of Philip Hone of New York and Robert Gilmor of Baltimore, which were added in the hand-writing of the late John Allan of New York, who was also a distinguished collector.

“Amateurs of coins

Dr. Hoper; J. G. Morris, Esq.; Mr. David, (nephew of Mr. Morris); Mr. W. G. Mason; C. C. Ashmead ; John Reeve; Mr. Cooper, Camden; H. A. Muhlenberg, Reading; Rev. Dr. Robbins of Hartford (my uncle); Edward B. Wynn, Hamilton.”

I have been for nearly 50 years a systematic collector of coins; and for a very long period almost without a competitor; and very many of the rare coins which now enrich other cabinets were, by great solicitation, obtained from me. My facilities for collecting coins were remarkably good; through the friendship of Beebee & Parshalls Bullion Exchange 221h Wall St. New York. I received from them quarterly from 1843, rare coins I was in search of, at par, and under all the changes of the firm, they continued to favor me till 1854, when in consequence of ill health I gave up my business and ceased to make active efforts for additions to my cabinet, only obtaining the regular series of proof coins from the Mint, which I have received from them for 25 years.

You are at liberty to make what use you may please of my letter, if I have communicated anything that may be of interest to the American Num. & Arch. Society, of which I should be glad to be a member but age and distance prevent.

The “Mr. DuBois” noted in the letter is, of course, William E. DuBois, co-author of the 1842 work *“A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations”* in which a line-drawing reproduction of an 1804 dollar was published and is thus obviously the source from which Stickney learned of both the piece and DuBois. The work also identified DuBois as the Curator of the Mint Cabinet! As we’ll shortly see, DuBois was the key player in the trade.

While Stickney’s letter which clearly states that he obtained the 1804 dollar along with **“other coins, by an honorable exchange of Pine-Tree money, and rarities not in their collection, one piece of which, has since proved to be of exceeding rarity: the “Immune Columbia” in gold”** [emphasis added], contemporary writers have focused on the two rarities in the trade to the point that the dollar and the Immune Columbia are now conflated as if they were a direct and exclusive trade.

To be fair, this is largely a result of Stickney focusing attention on those two pieces in both his 1867 letter and a later conversation and letter to S. Hudson Chapman, as Chapman noted in his 1913 catalog of the Lyman sale: “The late Matthew A. Stickney informed me in conversation and by letter that in 1843 he saw two specimens in the Mint Cabinet and exchanged for one of them the unique Immune Columbia in gold and some Massachusetts silver coins.” Thus, it is Stickney’s repeated attempts to directly connect the 1804 dollar to the Immune Columbia,

along with his downplaying of “the other coins” in the trade, which is directly responsible for the current misunderstanding.

Stickney's conflation was likely deliberate as one can only imagine what period collectors would have thought of his “honorable trade” if they knew that, in addition to the 1804 dollar, he had also received 4 rare pattern pieces (the 1838 Gobrecht dollar, the two 1838 Flying Eagle half dollars, and the 1839 Kneass-head half), a 1793 half cent, a scarce proof 1843 half cent, and \$3.25 face in 1843 coins, several of which were proofs!

As a last, and somewhat amusing, note on the 1867 letter, the date 1783 for the Immune Columbia is what Stickney wrote in the original document, hence our notation of “[sic]”! Whether Stickney misread the date at the time, misremembered the date when he wrote the letter, or simply made a mistake is not known. It is also interesting to note that the letter has been read for nearly 150 years and this is the first time anyone has noted the error in print!

New Details of the Trade Emerge

That all changed in November of 2015 when numismatic researcher David Stone of Heritage Auctions, sent Saul Teichman several letters from William DuBois to Matthew Stickney as an assist to the Gobrecht dollar studies being conducted by Dannreuther, Teichman, and Sholley since the letters noted several Gobrechts that DuBois had traded or sold to Stickney.

One of the letters, dated July 12, 1843, also contained a most interesting surprise – an 1804 dollar! That letter is as follows:

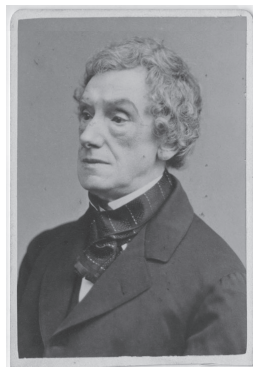
U.S. Mint Phila. July 12, 1843

Dear Sir,

After an unexpected delay, which it was out of my power to avoid, I have at length sealed up a box of specimen coins, which I expect will leave here to-morrow morning by Hatch & Co's express, & which you may look for the day after to-morrow. Though you have had to wait some time for it, I trust you will feel well satisfied with its contents; indeed I could not undertake to make up another such parcel. It contains the following:

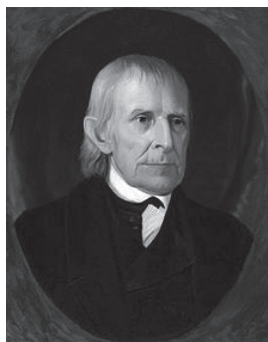
1. Two dollars of 1843, which I think are going to be scarce
2. One half dollar of do.
3. Two quarters of do.
4. Two dimes of do.
5. One half dime of do.
6. One half cent of do.

Chiefly master-coins



CDV William DuBois.
*Courtesy of the
Library Company of
Philadelphia*

7. One dollar of 1804. This I was obliged to take out of the Cabinet, where there happened to be a duplicate. It is out of the question to get a piece struck from dies earlier than 1837 since they are of a different standard, both weight & fineness, and no planchets are made.



Adam Eckfeldt

8. Half cent of 1793, perfect; this I got from old Mr. Eckfeldt who has but one or two more, I believe.



9. A dollar of 1838, with flying eagle. A very scarce coin.

10. Two half dollars of 1838, with do. These have been struck this day, after a good deal of effort on my part, and you may prize them as very rare pieces; I do not believe



that one of them ever went out of the Mint before. The collar and die were both broken, today, in striking a very few pieces.

11. One half dollar of 1839, of a die which you never saw before, nor did I until today. This die was made by Mr. Kneass, the late engraver, since deceased. A very few pieces were struck; I don't think I could get another, except for the Cabinet, where there is none as yet.



The above makes 15 pieces, value \$6.75. I paid three dollars for striking No.10, the rem. is for the box &c.

You have no idea of the difficulty of getting anything done out of the common routine here – everyone has his work to attend to, & cannot be taken off. I should despair of ever getting another piece struck, of former date.

I think it not unlikely, that for my pains in this matter, you will be willing to spare me a few pieces of your Roman coin, which I want for myself. Such as you can easily spare (one of each) in pretty good preservation, will be welcome. I shall not be unreasonable in my expectations; if you cannot spare any, it is of no consequence; and if you can spare a parcel, it will be agreeable. – If you have any that you wish to sell, please to state the kind and price.

When Teichman, Sholley, and Dannreuther first read this letter, it was thought that, perhaps,

the 1804 dollar noted might be a second piece. However, after some consideration, that made no sense since Stickney was not known to have another example and his 1867 letter makes it very clear that he only had a single specimen.

After reading the DuBois letter several times, they realized that this letter is the culmination of an initial trade, negotiated in person, for the 1804 dollar. The key is the first two sentences. In the first, DuBois somewhat apologizes for the delay, blaming it on work. And in the second sentence, he states "Though you have had to wait some time for it..." So, this is DuBois shipping Stickney the 1804 dollar and several other pieces in satisfaction of the trade Stickney made on May 9th.

There are, however, several interesting points concerning this trade. First, DuBois seemed to be asking for payment and a "kick-in" of some Roman coins for himself for an already negotiated deal and what was the apparent cost of \$6.75 in face value and the \$3.00 "striking charge" all about? Then there was the question of how the 1839 half dollar could be part of the trade when DuBois clearly states that neither of them had seen it before. Last, why would Stickney have any interest in the two current issue 1843 dollars?

Three letters from DuBois that immediately preceded the July 12th letter clear up some of these points. In the first letter, dated May 9, 1843, DuBois writes to the well-known Philadelphia collector J.G. Morris on behalf of Stickney:

Mr. Stickney, a gentleman from Salem, Mass. (the bearer of this note) has been introduced to me as an eminent numismatist, and as such I beg leave to make him known to you. He has a stock of coins which he would like to show you, with a view to bargain. We have made a considerable trade here this morning.

In the second letter, dated June 8, 1843, DuBois writes to Stickney stating, in part, that:

After a good deal of effort, I think I have things in train to strike some of the pieces you requested, & I am promised them in the next week... You will have to give the workmen five dollars which, with the intrinsic value, will be the whole cost. I presume ten dollars will cover the whole.

And on July 7th, DuBois writes:

Lest you should get out of patience, I write a hasty note to inform you that I have procured several of the pieces you desire and am waiting for one or two more, which I will have struck. If it had depended on myself, your requests would have been complied with long ago. As it is there is necessarily much delay & difficulty in a matter of this kind, but probably in a week or two I may be able to satisfy you.

From the June and July letters, we can see that DuBois was having some problems getting pieces struck for Stickney, and that there would be a charge, paid to the pressmen, for

striking those pieces. The delay was very likely due to Franklin Peale, who was pretty much monopolized the Mint's equipment for his medal business when it was not being used to strike coinage.

Furthermore, DuBois' request for some of Stickney's Roman coins for himself becomes far less odd as DuBois not only introduced Stickney to another collector, with whom he presumably traded, but was also the key to getting the restrikes, and possibly the proof issues, Stickney desired.

As to the other questions surrounding this trade, letters from brokers Beebe and Parshalls provide significant clarification as the letters show that Stickney often provided them with lists of coins in which he was interested and placed monies on account to cover the cost. Beebe then provided the coins and occasionally billed Stickney for any overage.

Thus, DuBois' seemingly odd statement in the June 8th letter that Stickney would "... have to give the workmen five dollars which, with the intrinsic value, will be the whole cost. I presume ten dollars will cover the whole..." and his recapitulation of the value and costs in his July 12th letter noting that "The above makes 15 pieces, value \$6.75. I paid three dollars for striking No.10, the rem. is for the box &c." become clear. DuBois was simply establishing that the costs and coins he provided came up to the \$10.00 value that Stickney had placed on his side of the trade.

We also now know that all of the coins, including the 1839 pattern half dollar, were part of the trade. DuBois had simply hunted around until he found a piece, possibly in the Cabinet or perhaps from Ekfeldt, that Stickney would appreciate and added that piece so that the shipment came up to value.

As to the exact coins in the trade, the July 12th letter along with Chapman's 1907 catalog of the Stickney sale provides some important clues. First, we can clearly identify the 1839 pattern as Judd 93 from both DuBois' description and the sale catalog. As to the 1838 pattern half dollar restrikes, the Stickney sale contained both a Judd 79a and a Judd 73 and we can thus draw some very solid conclusions as to which varieties these pieces were.

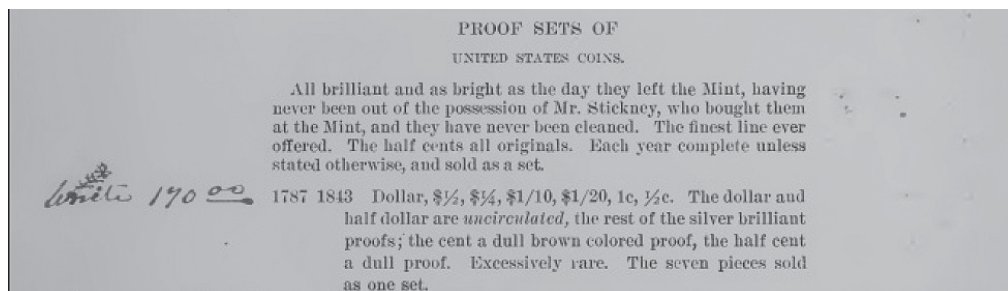
Teichman argues that it is likely that both pieces were Judd 79a as there are no Judd 73's or any piece using that obverse in the Mint Cabinet. Thus, this piece would not have been known at the time and there would have been no "frame of reference" for Stickney to request a piece. Additionally, Stickney was known for his like of duplicates as "trade bait."

Sholley counters that DuBois' comment that "[t]he collar and die were both broken, today, in striking a very few pieces" strongly supports the second piece being Judd 73 in the Stickney sale, additionally noting that photo enhancement strongly suggests that the plated Flying Eagle reverse was shattered.

Both arguments have very strong points in their favor, and the important point to note is that

instead of not knowing what Stickney meant by “obtained with other coins,” we are now down to debating the evidence as to which **specific** Flying Eagle reverse half dollar varieties were part of the trade!

It is further interesting to note that on page 134 of the catalog, under the heading “PROOF SETS OF UNITED STATES COINS,” lot 1787 corresponds quite well with the 1843 dollars, which were obviously circulation strikes and the minor coins noted “as chiefly master coins.” Either “proof set” had a looser meaning at this time or Chapman was taking some liberties based on Stickney’s notes!



The last issue on the Mint’s side of the trade is the half cents. Dubois provided one 1843 proof half cent and a 1793 which he noted as coming from Adam Eckfeldt. Readers may have already noticed that DuBois’ summation of \$6.75 for the face value of the 15 coins provided is incorrect; it should have been \$6.76! It is not known if this was a mistake on DuBois’ part or if he included the half cents for free, perhaps as an extra for Stickney having waited so long.

Stickney’s Side of the Trade

So, we now have a very good view of the Mint’s side of the trade, but what of the coins Stickney’s provided? Stickney’s \$10.00 valuation of the trade combined with the 1869 inventory of the Mint Cabinet (the first surviving inventory with a detailed listing of the colonial coins in the collection) and the recently uncovered “*Mint Cabinet Accounts and Memoranda*” for 1858 to 1905 provides us with a very solid idea as to the “Pine-Tree money” provided and strong clues as to the “other rarities.”

The 1869 inventory lists six Pine Tree pieces: three Shillings (one of which is annotated as “Dif. Type”), and a Six Pence, Three Pence, and Two Pence. The listing also shows four Massachusetts Commonwealth copper pieces (two cents and two half cents), one 1787 Immunis Columbia copper cent and, of course, the gold 1785 Immune Columbia.

It could be argued that the Mint may have sold or traded some pieces and acquired others in the intervening years. However, the “*Mint Cabinet Accounts and Memoranda*” does not show any purchases of such coins until the early 1880’s. Furthermore, a comparison of that

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account and the 1869 inventory with later inventories by Bosbyshell (1891) and Comporette (1914) strongly indicates that the additional acquisitions in the 1880's were exactly that and the pieces cited in the 1869 inventory remain to this day.

Additional corroboration that these pieces are from the Stickney trade is found in William E. DuBois' 1846 "*Pledges of History*," which is a brief account of what DuBois called the "Antique Specimens" in the Mint Cabinet collection. On page 127, DuBois' notes "*the interesting suite of Massachusetts silver coins, of the date of 1652.*"

Regression analysis of prices realized in early sales such as the 1851 Dr. Lewis Roper sale, the 1855 Kline sale, and the 1859 Gratz sale further support this view. The analysis indicates that Stickney would have valued the Massachusetts silver and copper coins around \$3.20 and the Immune Columbia around \$1.50, with the balance of the total ten dollar value being the gold Immune Columbia.



1785 Immune Columbia in Gold

So, we can reasonably attribute the Pine Tree coinage, Massachusetts coppers, and the copper Immune Columbia in the 1869 inventory to the Stickney trade. An extract of the inventory showing these pieces is as follows (note that "S." means silver, "C." is for copper, and "G.", of course, is gold):



Pine Tree Shilling

Colonial Coins & Pattern Pieces				Specie Value		Market Value	
Denomination and Date						in	
				\$	cts	Guineas	lbs
S.	1652	Mass.	Pine Tree Shilling			10	00
S.	1652	Mass.	Pine Tree Shilling			10	00
S.	1652	Mass.	Pine Tree Shilling (Sif Type)			10	00
S.	1652	Mass.	Pine Tree Six Pence			9	00
S.	1652	Mass.	Pine Tree Three Pence			6	00
S.	1652	Mass.	Pine Tree Two Pence			1	25
S.	1788	Mass.	Commonwealth Cent			2	00
S.	1788	Mass.	Commonwealth Half Cent			2	00
S.	1788	Mass.	Commonwealth Half Cent			2	90
S.	1788	Mass.	Commonwealth Half Cent			2	00
G.	1785		Immune Columbia			6	00
G.	1785		Immune Columbia			65	00

It may seem odd that DuBois would agree to a trade valuing colonial coins at significantly more than their face or bullion value while simultaneously agreeing to face value for the federal coinage on the Mint's side of the trade. However, the aforementioned early auctions clearly show that those were the valuations at the time. In fact, a 1794 dollar and half dollar only brought \$1.75 in the Roper sale and the early U.S. silver coinage in the Kline sale only brought modest premiums over face, while the colonial coins in both sales brought significant premiums over face or bullion value.

Readers familiar with colonial pieces will have noticed an issue with the 1869 inventory – there is no such thing as a 1652 Pine Tree Two Pence, or any Two Pence dated 1652 for that matter! Further investigation revealed that date listed in the 1869 inventory was not a “typographical error” as the 1912 *Catalogue of Coins, Tokens, and Medals in the Numismatic Collection of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, PA* by Curator Louis Comparette lists this same piece, on page 24, as “Two Pence, 1652.”!

All 1652 Two Pence pieces are copies created by Thomas Wyatt of New York, circa 1850 to 1860. While it is possible that Wyatt was creating his copies a bit earlier than thought, Wyatt's copies are rather easily discerned from genuine Massachusetts silver and it is difficult to believe that a collector as astute as Stickney would have been fooled by these copies.

A more likely answer is that the “1652 Pine Tree” Two Pence is actually a 1662 Oak Tree Two Pence, Noe 31 variety. This variety is known for the die break over the 62 of the date, and in certain die states and strikes the date looks like 1652. Furthermore, early collectors and catalogers did not differentiate between the “tree designs” and colloquially referred to all of these pieces as “Pine Tree.”



1652 Wyatt Copy

Oak Tree Twopence

Adding further weight to this view is

Comparette's description of the piece as “Two Pence, 1652/ Similar to No. 9, but with 1652 | II within circle on reverse.” Inventory item Number 9 is a 1652 Three Pence with the reverse described as “NEW ENGLAND, between two beaded circles; within inner circle, 1652 | III.”

Comparette's description of the two pence is thus completely consistent with the 1662 Oak Tree pieces which have the date and Roman Numerals II within a single beaded circle on

the reverse. Wyatt's copies have the two beaded circles as on the three pence and higher denominations. Therefore, the most likely answer is the listed piece is a 1662 Oak Tree Two Pence, Noe 31, as previously noted.

A Continued Relationship

The 1843 trade was the beginning of a long, cordial, and fruitful relationship for both Stickney and DuBois. For his part, Stickney continued to receive Master Coins (i.e., proofs), patterns, and examples of new issues for circulation at face value, while DuBois sold and traded several of his personal pieces to or through Stickney, including a rare Papal medal, a number of Roman coins, and one each of the 1836, 1838 and 1839 Gobrecht dollars that Dubois had inherited from Eckfeldt and noted as "Master Coins,"

The letters also reveal that Stickney periodically sent DuBois "nominal" amounts of money, usually in the five to ten dollar range, for DuBois to keep as a running account for payment.

While the last letter between DuBois and Stickney currently known is dated March 30, 1860 and concerns silver and nickel-copper Master Coins of that year, the relationship obviously continued at least until DuBois' passing in 1881 as the Stickney sale contained many proofs and patterns dated well after that.

The latest pattern pieces in the Stickney collection include an 1882 nickel, quarter, and half dollar, all in copper, and a rare 1885 dollar with lettered-edge, Judd-1748 (aka "Snowden's Patent") in silver. While it is possible that Stickney traded for these pieces, given his penchant for obtaining "modern" pieces at face-value, it seems more likely that he continued to purchase rare pieces from Mint personnel well after DuBois death. Additionally, the rarity of the pieces, along with the fact that the 1885 lettered-edge dollar was Philadelphia Mint Superintendent A. Loudon Snowden's personal project, strongly suggests that Stickney's connection was Snowden himself.

Comparing the letters from DuBois to the Stickney sale catalog, the authors have been able to positively identify the following coins as having been provided by DuBois. Readers should note that the letters are far from complete, as several refer to previous correspondence. It is thus a certainty that other pieces dated between 1843 and 1881 were also provided by DuBois. One likely example is the pair of 1877 half unions in copper!

The 1843 "Trade" letter:

1804 dollar (lot 849)

1843 mixed proof and Unc set (lot 1787)

1793 half cent (lot 1667 or 1669)

1838 Gobrecht dollar (lot 851?)

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1838 half dollar pattern J79a (lot 462) or the other a J73 (lot 460)

1839 half dollar pattern J93 (lot 464)

Letter of Oct. 8, 1846:

1838 Gobrecht dollar

Letter of Dec 7, 1847:

1847 proof set (lot 1791)

1848 proof set (lot 1792) mentioned as will be sent when available.

Letter of Feb. 2, 1849:

1849 3 cent patterns (J111 & J112 lot 466)

Letter of May 8, 1849:

1849 gold dollar (lot 754)

Letter of April 1, 1850:

1850 half cent (lot 1758)

Letter of March 29, 1852:

1851 dollar (lot 867),

1851 half dollar (lot 1062)

1851 quarter dollar (lot 1185)

1851 half dime (lot 1407)

Letter of May 15, 1852:

1852 gold dollar (lot 762)

Letter of March 30, 1853:

1853 quarter new emission [i.e. with arrows & rays] (lot 1190), others to be sent later – see May 31, 1853 letter.

Letters of April 14 to May 2, 1854:

1836 gold pattern (J67 – lot 458)

1836, 1838, 1839 Gobrecht dollars, noted as Eckfeldt's personal Master Coins

2 1854 \$3 gold pieces (lots 695-6)

Letter of June 18, 1856:

1856 proof set (lot 1797)



1788 Mass Cent



1788 Mass Half Cent

Letter of March 13, 1860:

1860 proof set (lot 1801)

[Note that since Stickney received at least one each of the 1836 and 1839 Gobrecht dollars and three 1838's from DuBois over the years, it is not possible to attribute specific sale lots to specific letters. Likely both 1836's (lots 458 and 460), both 1839's (lots 463 and 852) and the lone 1838 (lot 851) all originated with DuBois.]

Epilogue

The present authors are continuing research in the Stickney papers in hopes of finding additional materials. As readers may be aware, Stickney suffered from an illness or accident that caused him to close his business and retire from active numismatic pursuits in 1854. The first such mention the Stickney papers found thus far is in an Oct. 28, 1854 letter from fellow Bostonian collector W.S. Appleton, who was purchasing several coins from Stickney. Following a section on the purchase, Appleton offers his condolences: *"I am very sorry to hear you suffer so much pain, and I hope you will not hurry to answer this letter if you do not feel well."* Researchers have long sought information on what exactly happened. We are hopeful of finding that.

Of more direct numismatic interest is the second 1838 Gobrecht dollar that DuBois sent to Stickney on Oct. 8, 1848, with DuBois noting in the letter that: "I believe Roper has not got it." Since an 1838 was sold in the 1851 Roper sale, the question, of course, is did he get it in trade from Stickney, and was DuBois hinting at this trade potential in this letter?

References

- 1) Chapman, Henry. *"Catalogue of the celebrated collection of United States and Foreign Coins of the late Matthew Adams Stickney, Esq."* Philadelphia, PA. June 1907.
- 2) Compartment, Louis. *"Catalogue of Coins, Tokens, and Medals in the Numismatic Collection of the Mint of the United States as Philadelphia, PA."* Washington D.C., 1912.
- 3) DuBois, William E. *"Pledges of History,"* pg. 127. Philadelphia, PA., 1846.
- 4) National Archives, Regional Archives at Philadelphia. Record Group 104, Entry 160. *"Collection of United States and Foreign Coins in Mint Cabinet at Philadelphia."* March 1869.
- 5) National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of American History, *"Mint Cabinet Accounts and Memoranda"*. Curator Ellen Feingold uncovered the accounts c. August 2015. Copy provided by John Dannreuther.

The Fascinating Tale of William DuBois and Matthew Stickney's 1804 Dollar

6) Phillips Library, Peabody Essex Museum, "*Matthew Stickney Papers*." Copies provided by David Stone.

7) Raymond, Wayte. "*The History of the Stickney 1804 Dollar*." New York, 1931.

Photo Credits

1) Chapman, Henry. Stickney Sale Catalogue: Image of Matthew Stickney.

2) Heritage Auctions: 1793 Half Cent, 1787 Immunis Columbia, 1787 Mass. Cent and Half Cent.

3) Library Company of Philadelphia: Image of William DuBois.

4) Littleton Coin Company website: 1662 Oak Tree Two Pence, Noe 31.

5) National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian Institution: 1785 Immune Columbia.

6) PCGS CoinFacts: 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Judd-73, Judd-79a, Judd-93.

7) Stacks/Bowers, Inc.: Stickney 1804 dollar, image from Eliasberg Sale.

8) Wikipedia.org: Painting of Adam Eckfeldt.



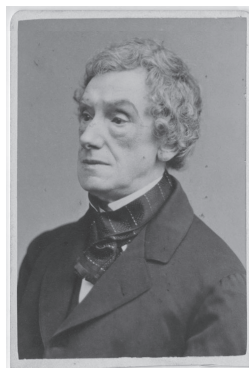
William E. DuBois



Stickney 1804 Obverse



Stickney 1804 Reverse

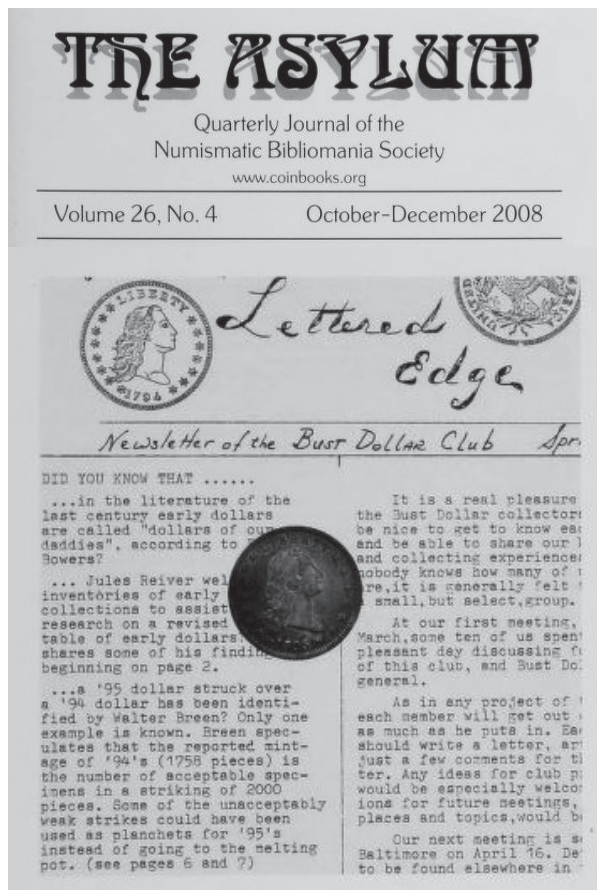


CDV William DuBois.



The Lettered Edge, Newsletter of the Bust Dollar Club And the Newman Numismatic Portal (NNP) By W. David Perkins, NLG

JRCS Members may not be aware that in 1978 Jules Reiver and Bob Stark of Delaware founded the Bust Dollar Club and published four issues of *The Lettered Edge*, the newsletter of the Bust Dollar Club. Two issues were published in 1978, one in 1979, and the last issue was dated 1980. Julius Reiver was the Club Chairman, and Robert M. Stark was the Editor and Secretary. [Please note that the *John Reich Journal* was first published in 1986.]



The cover of the December 2008 issue of *The Asylum* shows a copy of Issue 1 of *The Lettered Edge*, the newsletter of the Bust Dollar Club, Spring 1978. The coin overlaid in the center of the page is that of the unique 1795 Flowing Hair Silver Dollar struck over a previously struck 1794 Flowing Hair Dollar.

Complete sets of the four issues of the newsletter are extremely rare. But with the Newman Numismatic Portal (NNP) scanning of *The Asylum*, the Journal of the Numismatic Bibliomania Society (NBS), JRCS Members and others now have online access to many articles on early U.S. Silver coinage that have been published starting in 1980.

As an example, I authored a six page article titled, "The Lettered Edge: Newsletter of the Bust Dollar Club" in *The Asylum*, Volume 26, Number 4, October-December 2008. This article can be found by entering the following into your browser: <https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/book/510122>. The article begins on page 103 (about six pages into this issue of *The Asylum*).

There are many more *The Asylum* articles that should be of interest to JRCS Members. I encourage members to get onto the Newman Portal at <https://nnp.wustl.edu/> and search out articles of interest, and have fun!

